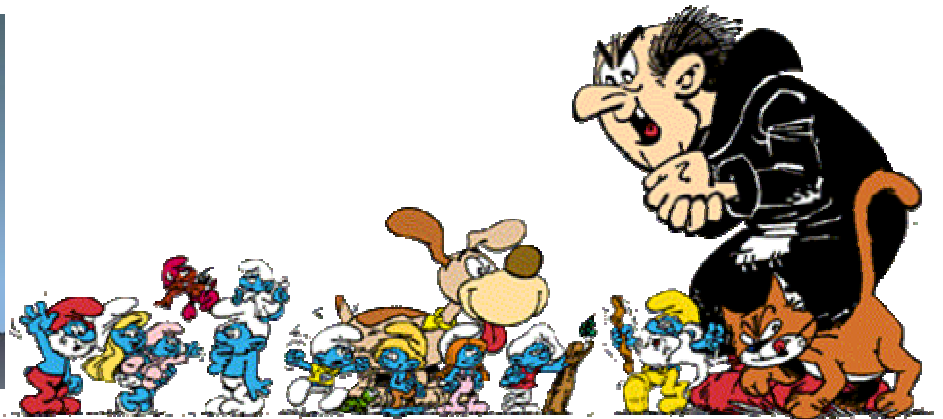


Belgian Races



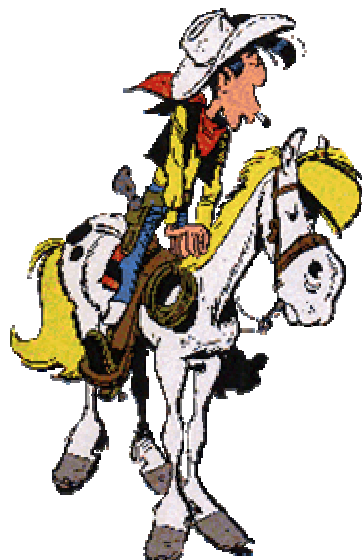
Gaston LaGaffe, created by Franklin
www.gastonlagaffe.com



Smurfs
<http://www.smurf.com/homepage.html>



Asterix
Created by Uderzo & Goscinny
<http://www.asterix.com/>



Lucky Luke & Jolly Jumper
Created by Morris
<http://www.lucky-luke.com/>



BELGIAN LACES

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Official Quarterly Bulletin of
THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association
Founded in 1976

Our principal objective is:

Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

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Newsletter editor	Leen Inghels
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All subscriptions are for the calendar year. New subscribers receive the four issues of the current year, regardless when paid.

Opinions expressed in **Belgian Laces** are not necessarily those of **The Belgian Researchers** or of the staff.

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HAPPY THANKSGIVING

MERRY CHRISTMAS and HEALTHY NEW YEAR 1998

To all the MEMBERS of the BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
And their FAMILIES and FRIENDS!!!!

Yes, it is that time of the year again.... Summer is gone, a beautiful Fall here in the West has set in, the leaves are falling, and we're making plans for the Holidays. We hope this time Laces will make It through the printers and the mail service on time, so you can try a change in your Thanksgiving menu and serve your family a Rice tart for dessert or just use the rice recipe for the traditional Flemish Rijstpap or Rijstebrei, but make sure you hide an almond in it. The one who gets the almond in his/her serving, will be the King or Queen of the day! (see page 80 for the recipes.)

1997 was again a good year for our organization. Lots of activities took place around the country, where the Belgian Clubs celebrated the Belgian National Holiday on or around the 21st of July; many areas reported visitors from Belgium and many of our members went to Belgium to visit relatives there. The contacts with long lost relatives keep on growing and we continue to be successful in helping members to locate more and more family members on both sides of the ocean.

Our Belgo-American family is enriched again by 14 new members this quarter, which makes 45 new members for the year 1997. Unfortunately we lose quite a number every year and we always wonder why some of the members do not renew. If there is something you would like to see done differently, or there is something you are disappointed in, please let us know. Our stated objectives are "to keep our Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity - to help you in genealogical research through the quarterly newsletter - to bring you interesting insights into the history of the Belgian emigrations" as well as reports on accomplishments of Belgian citizens on the international scene. The general theme of *Belgian Laces* for 1997 was the role of Belgian artists on the Comic Strip industry. We end this year with a collage of different characters on the front page and the introduction of Lucky Luke "the cowboy who is faster on the draw than his shadow". The plans for the year 1998 are to publish in *Laces* an overview of folklore traditions in the different geographical regions of Belgium. As an introduction we publish in this issue a short article by our friend Claude Malobert on a tradition from East Flanders. Among others we will present a variety of Giants, as well as the Gilles de Binche, and the Brussels' Ommegang, discuss their origins and the role they still play in the different regions. We will make sure to include the dates of these festivities, so you can plan your visits to Belgium with an attendance to the activities.

This is also the time of the year again, that we have to remind you to *renew your membership*. And during this Holiday and gift-giving season, why not consider a gift membership to relatives or friends? This will be an inexpensive, original and very much appreciated gift and at the same time help strengthen your organization! Remember also our tri-color Windsocks and T-shirts this Christmas Season!

A reminder also to our new members All subscriptions are for the calendar year, regardless when paid. New subscribers receive the four issues of the current year.

In order to receive Laces In 1998, please renew NOW!

Have a happy Holiday season!

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

707	- Dr. Stephen Weiner	Yudley, PA
708	- Jack Knott	St. Louis, MO
709	- Michel Lavalleye	Bedminster, NJ
710	- Henry Matthijs	Valparaiso, IN
711	- Rich Gardner	Salem, OR
712	- Swets (Subscription Service)	Exton, PA
713	- Jean Duwez --	Palatine, IL
714	- Leona Pick	Merritt Island, FL
715	- Geargette Van Goeij - Harding	North Liberty, IN
716	- Janice Lehnert	Algoni, WI
717	- Darlene Artz	Appleton, WI
718	- Mary Brenstrom	Lakewood, CA
719	- Beverly Kluss	Thousand Oaks, CA
720	- Karen Humiston	Sheboygan, WI

Halifax's Days of Hell, submitted by M. Gaudette

Eighty years ago, December 6, 1917, on a Thursday morning around 8:45, the Belgian ship *Imo* collided with the French ship *Mont Blanc* in the "Narrows" near Halifax. The *Imo* was empty and on its way to New York to load relief supplies for Europe. But the *Mont Blanc* was a floating bomb, loaded as it was with 200 tons of TNT, 2600 tons of picric acid, 10 tons of guncotton, 36 tons of benzol. The fire that broke-out on the *Mont Blanc* could not be brought under control, its crew abandoned ship and rowed as far and fast as they could from the disaster in the making. But the Halifax people unaware of the danger watched the fire, some even getting to the waterfront for a better view. The fire was so intense that the steel plates of the ship were glowing red.

The *Mont Blanc* exploded. "In a fraction of a second the 3,121 ton freighter disintegrated in a searing ball of super-hot gasses brighter than the sun to become a lethal hail of steel slivers. Only 2 pieces remained that were recognizable - an anchor shaft weighting 1,230 pounds was hurled westward over the city to land more than two miles away, and part of a canon equal in weight, its barrel melted, was blown two miles eastward to land in a lake behind Dartmouth."

An intense fireball, a shock-wave similar to an earthquake, a hurricane-like blast of air and a tidal wave hit Halifax. The shock was felt 200 miles away. The fireball incinerated the people who had gathered on the waterfront. The air blast devastated everything in its path. People, ships, tracks, bridge 'it vacuumed the splintered wood, broken glass and other projectiles and added thee to its already awesome power for obliteration."

Hundreds of fires were started, 1000 people died instantly, hundreds more would later die, raising the death toll to 2,500. Nine thousand people were injured, 200 people lost their sight, 325 acres of the city were totally annihilated, 12,000 homes were destroyed, and 20,000 people homeless and destitute". In all, one third of the Halifax population of 35,000 became casualties of that great tragedy.

The explosion of the *Mont Blanc* and the devastation it brought to Halifax would only be by the explosion of the first atomic bomb in 1945.

Source: Mahar James, *A Man-Made Disaster Revisited*. Prima Times, November 1906, pp. 1-2, 22-73.

Note: Mr. Mahar has written a book on the destruction of Halifax. Contact your local bookstore for more information

A Taste of Belgian Folklore, by Claude Malobert

On the 2nd of February several communities in Belgium will celebrate "La Chandeleur", or roughly translated : Candle mas Day. This day commemorates the presentation of Jesus at the Temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary. I would like to tell you, the members of The Belgian Researchers about a very, very, very old tradition in East Flanders. My grandmother, Victorine Liessens, born in 1867 at Voorde, near Ninove, inherited that practice from her grandmother. For Candlemas Day, they would bake "Koekebekken or pancakes (really more like crêpes) and whoever hoped for good luck, be it at home or in the business had to follow the following procedure: in your right hand you must hold a few coins (I will tell you later where the coins came from) and you must bake a pancake (yourself!) To turn the pancake you have to throw it up (not as high as the ceiling!) and it should lend perfectly back in the pan. If you succeed you must eat the pancake clutching the coins still in your right hand. Then, give the coins to another member of the family or a friend who will proceed in the same way. You can imagine the shouts of encouragement, the teasing and the laughter going on with each candidate, making for a great time and lots of fun for all present. So, whoever makes the pancake dough will have to plan a quantity as large as the number of people present.

We always make a few extra pancakes, because maybe tonight a poor hungry fellow could knock at the door and ask for food.

The last pancake is for NOBODY as you are going to drop the coins in the dough and bake them right into the pancake. Take a strong piece of paper and roll that pancake still warm in it. When it is cool, place the roll on top of the cupboard until next Candlemas Day, when you will have to break the pancake open in order to get the famous coins out. You will need strong fingers! In our pancake we find coins from a place we still don't know from where ... but they came from our family, a long long time ago, and that's very important.

Well? Did you like my story? Why don't you start this tradition in your family in the States, or is someone doing this already? I would love to hear from you!

Crêpe Batter: 2c.sifted flour-2c.milk-4eggs-1stlck melted butter - 1 tsp. sugar. Add the milk slowly to the flour, stirring constantly - the batter must be rather thin and without lumps. Break the eggs in the batter and beat until well blended. Add the sugar. Pour the butter into the batter and stir well, let the batter rest several hours, if possible. Stir well before using.

Make crêpes using about 1 1/2 TB's batter.

See also Flemish Pancakes" pg. 77.

“LA BELGICA”

by Emmanuel Collet. Submitted by Claude Malobert
translated by Pierre Inghels

One hundred years ago, “*La Belgica*” sailed from Antwerp for a very perilous expedition to Antarctica, that was to lead to the discovery of a 125 mile-long canal, uniting the most beautiful landscapes of the Austral continent: “The Gerlache Road”, so named after the initiator and commander of this expedition. A prowess, mostly forgotten in our days, that will be revived and relived by the association “Astoria Antarctica”. The focal point of this commemoration will be the reenactment of the 1897 expedition, that will shortly take the route opened by the Belgian navigator Adrian de Gerlache and his team members: Arctowski, Racovltza, Cook and Amundsen.

During an expedition that was blocked in the ice for more than 15 months, de Gerlache and his companions collected the first scientific data on Antarctica.

Surprisingly, the de Gerlache project had very little repercussion on the Belgian and European public, and didn’t arouse any special interest from the public authorities of the time. The “scientific” character of the expedition may have been a reason for this lack of interest. As a young Captain of the Maine Administration, de Gerlache wanted to give Belgium a chance and a place in the race for the discovery of the Austral continent, but above all, he wanted this to be a scientific mission, which at that time was a completely new concept. Another reason for the lack of interest was the relative indifference of King Leopold II of Belgium, who at that time was dedicating all his energy and fortune for his colonial dream : the Independent State of the Congo, the future Belgian Congo (until recently called Zaire.) There is no doubt that equatorial Africa represented a more appreciable potential to the King than the frozen grounds of the Antarctic Continent.

ADRIEN DE GERLACHE.

or the Faith that lifts up Mountains... Antarctical Mountains !

In 1894, de Gerlache, of his own initiative, starts the financing of his expedition, after having elaborated the plans and having confided the substance thereof to some Belgian scientists. On December 7th, 1894, the *Societe Royale de Geographie* decided to support the expedition.

Some time later, the Royal Academy also marks her enthusiasm for the project, when most of the people in Belgium and elsewhere, don’t even know about Antarctica. Encouraged and feeling strong with these endorsements, de Gerlache starts to look for contributors as well as for a ship. Ernest Solvay was the first financial supporter with a contribution of 25,000 francs” (about \$175,000 of today’s value). This encouraged the Geographical Society in January 1896 to launch a public fundraising for the expedition.

By April, in spite of the pledges of support amounting to 364,579 francs (about \$2,560,000 of today), a new organization was created in Antwerp, with the title: “Antwerp Propaganda Comity for the Belgian Antarctica Expedition”, this to shoulder the

effort and to promote the society to the public authorities. The organizers realized the necessity to convince the general public to the importance of the effort and to contribute to the financing of this expedition, which would bring large benefits for the country in general, and to the Port of Antwerp in particular. With the public's support they hoped to get the government to support the project. But at first this hope proved unfounded.

When "*La Belgica*", a former Norwegian whaling-ship, completely refurbished and restored at considerable costs, arrived at Antwerp on the 5th of July 1897, ready for departure, funds were still needed to equip the laboratory, to accumulate the necessary supplies, and to hire the sailing crew.

Needing more funds, de Gerlache organizes a public exhibition of LA BELGICA material, while a maecenas from Antwerp: Léonie Osterrieth, - who later would be called "the Belgian Mater Antarctica", -organized a fund-raiser gala in the public park of the Metropolis... But, with the critical date of departure approaching rapidly, the fundraising was still insufficient...

In desperation, de Gerlache circulates the rumor that he is about to cancel the whole project. This brings immediate results! Minister Schollaert, Minister of State Affairs, who had been a strong supporter of the project since its inception, convinces the government to open the purse-strings and allow a sum of 60,000 francs (about \$425,000 of today) The expedition is saved. They can now lift anchor.

The general-staff of de Gerlache is composed of:

G. Lecoq; J. Melaerts; H. Somers; M. Van Rijsselberghe, and a young Norwegian who would become famous: Roald AMUNDSEN as discoverer of the Geographical South Pole in 1911. Five people formed the scientific staff: H. Arctowski; F. Cook (who reached the North Pole in 1908); E. Danco; A. Dobrowski and E.G. Racovitza. who were respectively responsible for the geological anthropological, physical, zoological and botanical studies to be conducted during the expedition. Eight Belgian and Norwegian seamen completed the crew.

On August 16, 1897, the wharfs and the quays are invaded by well-wishers. At 10h.10, "*La Belgica*" lifts anchor and leaves the harbor, escorted by a 21 gun-shot-salute. But they seem to be off to a wrong start: an unfortunate maneuver in the harbor almost damaged the hull.; entering the open seas, an engine breakdown forces the ship to seek help in ... the Ostend harbor. "*La Belgica*" moors next to the "*Clementine*", the Royal Yacht of the Belgian Monarchs. To the general surprise, two days later King Leopold II comes aboard, and thought to lift the spirits of the whole crew by his "encouraging" words: "I have been very interested all along in everything that has to do with your scientific voyage, but it is good that the Government leaves as much latitude as possible to private initiative". These words were only the confirmation of the well known line of thought and of the King's plans for "his" Congo, which was mostly financed by private capital. But this was also a sentence that de Gerlache never forgot nor forgave: none of the sites discovered in Antarctica carry the name of the second Belgian King I Belgium never claimed any of the new discovered territories, which today are shared by Great- Britain, Chili and Argentina

An Exceptional Result for an Exhausting Expedition

During an expedition that found itself blocked for fifteen long and cold months in the ice-fields of the Sea of Bellinghausen, on the west side of the continent, de Gerlache and his companions collected the very first scientific data about Antarctica, thus enriching considerably the geographical and meteorological map of the continent. The forced hibernation (an historical first as well), took the lives of the young seamen Wiencke, swept over board by an ice wave, and of the geodesian Danco, who died of exhaustion. But this test also helped to prepare a real vade-mecum of how to survive under such extreme conditions.

The role played by Belgium in the Antarctic Seas, still quite evident on the map of the continent today through the following geographical names: the Bay of Flanders, the Isle of Brabant, Mount Solway, the Cap Van Beneden, and the Danco Coast. All names remembering the odyssey of *La Belgica*, and the unshakable will of its leader and his companions.

Nota Bene: The Belgian Franc of 1897 has to be multiplied by 211 to come close to the value of the same in 1997. One \$ is about 35 Belgian Francs at this time in 1997.

Unexpected Belgian Ties

Louis de Geer from Chenée, Belgium x Catherine de Hierloz
 ↓
 Lambert de Geer x 1518 Jeanne de Belleflamme
 ↓
 Louis de Geer * 1535 x Jeanne d'Eneille
 ↓
 Marguerite de Geer x Jacob Trips
 ↓
 Hendrik Trips x Cecilia Godin
 ↓
 Margareta Trips x Jan Munter
 ↓
 Margareta Munter x William, Count Cadogan
 ↓
 Sarah Cadogan x Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond
 ↓
 George Lennox x Louise Kerr
 ↓
 Charles Lennox x Charlotte, daughter of the 4th Duke of Gordon
 ↓
 Charles Lennox, 5th Duke of Richmond x Catherine Paget, Marchess of Anglesey
 ↓
 Catherine Lennox x George Bingham 3rd Count of Lugan
 ↓
 Rosalinde Bingham x James Hamilton
 ↓
 Cynthia Hamilton x Albert Spencer
 ↓
 Edward Spencer * 1924 x Frances Burke Roche * 1936
 ↓
 Diana Frances Spencer * 1961-1997 "Princess Diana" x Charles, Prince of Wales * 1948
 ↓
 Prince William * 1982, Prince Henry * 1984

Source:

Melin R., Du Chateau de Chênée à Buckingham Palace Bulletin du Cercle Historique de Fléron, Septembre 1997, p. 50-51

N.B. For more information about Louis de Geer see:

Gaudette M., The Belgian Connection to Sweden, Belgian Laces vol. 16 #59 1994, p 25-27

Wisconsin Corner

Another visit by members of the Wallonie-Wisconsin Society of Namur, Belgium, is now a memory. Their 26-day trip was particularly memorable for them because of their tour of the northwest corner of the United States and a bit of Canada. For members of our Peninsula Belgian-American Club and other Wisconsinites who went along, we give special thanks to Pierre and Leen Inghels for their efforts in organizing a reception for the group in Bend, Oregon. It was a highlight of the tour!

Questionnaires will go out shortly to the P.B.A.C. membership asking their preferences for a trip to Belgium in 1998. The annual Christmas party is set for Sunday, December 7. Some travel information will be presented at that time.

“Ancestral Pursuit III” - A Genealogy Workshop, was held at the University of Wisconsin/Green Bay on September 26 and 27. Your columnist presented the session on Belgian Research.

Declarations of Intention - Brown County, Wisconsin

We continue the series of persons from Belgium who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States in Brown County, Wisconsin. The lists were extracted from original Declarations on file at the Archives of the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay. Names are given as they appear, with corrections (if known) made in parentheses. Please note that the information may not be exact as many immigrants could not write nor spell their names, did not remember their exact birth years, nor their exact date of arrival.

Name	Birth Year	Port	Arrival	Declaration
J.J. DUCHENE	1831	Green Bay	June 1856	29 August 1856
Charles DUPAIEUX	1817	New York	July 1856	15 August 1856
Marie DUPIEREAUX	1818	New Orleans	June 1856	13 Oct 1856
Antoine DUFRANE (DUFRESNE)	1833	New York	June 1856	29 Dec 1856
Eugene DUPONT	1825	Mackinac	June 1856	26 June 1856
Jean-Baptiste DUPUIS	1831	New York	Dec 1855	22 Feb 1856
C.DUQUAINE	1822	Mackinac	June 1856	18 June 1856
— DURDU	1818	New York	May 1856	26 May 1856
Henry ELADEN (?)	1826	Green Bay	June 1856	1 July 1856
Philipene ENOCQ	1812	New York	July 1856	7 August 1856
Joseph ERRILE (HERALY ?)	1821	New York	May 1856	26 May 1856
Alexander EVRARD	1808	Green Bay	June 1856	3 July 1856
Florent Joseph EVRARD	1831	New York	Sept 1855	7 Jan 1856
F. EUGENE	1832	New York	March 1856	29 May 1856
Surprise EVEMAUX	1817	New York	April 1856	2 June 1856
Francois EX	1826	Boston	May 1856	4 June 1856
Jean-Baptiste ENGLEBERT	1813	New York	April 1856	9 Oct 1856
Constant ENGEBOS	1820	New York	August 1856	18 August 1856
Louis FASTRE	1836	New York	May 1856	4 June 1856
Theodore FAYAS	1825	Green Bay	June 1856	12 August 1856
Jacques Joseph FABRY	1816	Boston	April 1856	30 April 1856
John-Baptiste FAMEREE	1805	New York	May-Apr 1856	26 May 1856
P. FELINGS	1822	New York	May 1856	13 May 1856
Honore FENENDAEL	1818	New York	May 1856	26 May 1856
M. FENENDAEL	1819	New York	Oct 1855	26 May 1856
J. P. FISENNE	1831	New York	May 1856	8 Jan 1856
M. G. FLAHAUT	1815	New York		10 May 1856

Adrien FLAVION	1819	Boston	April 1856	30 April 1856
E.HEURION/HENRION	1801	Mackinac	April 1856	18 June 1856
John FORKNIGHT	1828	New York	August 1855	4 Nov 1856
Nicolas FOSHION	1796	New York	Nov 1855	12 Feb 1856
Jacques Prosper FRAIPONT	1816	New York	July 1856	15 Aug 1856
Alexis FRANC	1827	Green Bay	June 1856	2 July 1856
F.J. FRAN CART	1828	New York	May 1856	7 June 1856
Francois FRAN CART	1828	New York	Sept 1856	13 May 1856
P.J. FRANCOIS	1816	New York	April 1856	8 May 1856
J.B. FRANCOIS	1834	New York	April 1856	8 May 1856
John Joseph FRANCOIS	1806	New York	May 1856	5 June 1856
Noel J. FRANCOIS	1819	New York	May 1856	29 Aug 1856
Charles FRANCOIS / Francois CHARLES	1817	New York	April 1856	9 May 1856
Desire FRANSOULL (?)	1833	New York	March 1856	17 April 1856
Francois FREMEL, Jr.	1812	New York	April 1856	14 May 1856
Joseph FRICKEPINE (?)	1833	New York	March 1856	21 April 1856
Alexander FRUSEN	1826	New York	April 1856	3 May 1856
John Joseph FU--	1812	New York	August 1856	6 Oct 1856
Bart. Joseph FORUND (?)	1835	New York	May 1856	20 June 1856
Francois Joseph GABRIEL	1806	New York	Jan 1856	26 March 1856
Louis Joseph GASPART	1814	New York	Oct 1856	20 Oct 1856
Francois Joseph GASPART	1826	New York	Oct 1856	20 Oct 1856
Jean Pierre GAUTHIER		New York	Sept 1856	27 Oct 1856
Marie Joseph GAZIA (GAZIAUX)	183-	New York	March 1856	4 Nov 1856
Phillip GERONDALE	1835	Green Bay	July 1856	14 July 1856
Guam Joseph GENIESSE	1829	Mackinac	June 1856	26 June 1856
R.J. GENIESSE	1798	New York	May 1856	18 June 1856
Clement GENIESSE	1836	New York	Oct 1855	26 Jan 1856
F.GERARD (Philippe GERARD)	1826	New York	Nov 1855	7 Feb 1856
Louis Geslin PIERRE	1830	New York	May 1856	16 Aug 1856
G.GILBERT	1820	New York	March 1856	21 April 1856
J.B. GILBERT	1829	Green Bay	July 1856	1 Aug 1856
J.GILSON	1823	Green Bay	July 1856	16 July 1856
Isidore Joseph GILSON	1827	New York	May 1856	26 May 1856
J.F. GILSON	1826	Green Bay	August 1856	13 Aug 1856
E.J. GILSON	1793	Green Bay	August 1856	13 Aug 1856
Emanuel GILLIS	1826	New York	March 1856	30 April 1856
Denis GILLAIN / Gillain DENIS	1809	New York	April 1856	9 May 1856
Joseph GODFREU (?)	1838	New York	Sept 1855	29 April 1856
Ferdinand GOFFART	1835	New York	July 1856	18 August 1856
Alexis Joseph GOFFART	1814	New York	April 1856	16 Aug 1856
John Baptiste GOMIE (?)	1806	New York	July 1856	15 Nov 1856
Dieudonne GOSIN	1820	New York	August 1856	20 Aug 1856
Nialas GOYENS	1786	Green Bay	July 1856	1 Aug 1856
Maxixnilien GOYENS	1829	Green Bay	July 1856	1 Aug 1856
Mary Joseph GREUTH (?)	1806	New York	July 1856	28 July 1856
Stephen GROSSEN	1801	Mackinac	May 1856	23 June 1856
Pierre GUESLIN	1811	New York	May 1856	31 July 1856
F. GUILLAUME	1836	New Orleans	June 1856	13 Oct 1856
P.GIGOT	1831	Green Bay	Sept 1856	30 Sept 1856
Charles Joseph GULETTE (GUILLETTE)	1810	Mackinac	June 1856	2 June 1856
Ellous GRASSEY (Eli GRASSI)	1831	New York	April 1856	13 May 1856

(to be continued)

Mary Ann DEFNET

BELGIAN - AMERICAN HERITAGE SOCIETY OF WEST VIRGINIA 5th Annual Picnic

by Victoria Renée Zabeau Bowden

The Belgium-American Heritage Society of West Virginia held their 5th Annual Picnic on July 20, 1997 at 12:00 noon at the Norwood Park in Clarksburg, WV. Everyone had a good time meeting Belgian members and guests from West Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland and Kentucky.

A wonderful group picture was taken of our Belgian Members and friends 90 to 103 years old, and are they a lively group. A White Elephant raffle was held and some lovely gifts exchanged. The children enjoyed water balloon games with some adults participating as well.

Our West Virginia Club has also put together a Belgian Cookbook, which was available in time for our picnic. Many recipes that have been passed down from previous generations are in our book just as they were given to us.

Our next meeting of the Belgian-American Heritage Society will be held on Sunday, October 12, 1997 at 200 at the "Waldomere" in Clarksburg. Our guest speaker for the meeting will be Johan Seynaeve, a Belgian professor at West Virginia University, who we became acquainted with at our picnic. A social hour with our Belgian pastries will follow.

Our Belgian West Virginia Club is now on-line and would love to hear from other Belgium Clubs. We can be reached at BAHS0fWV @AOL.com

Immigration Sheets from Jodoigne, Belgium In Search of Constant Fortemps : 1856-1929

Out of the Drawers of Memory

Written by Jean Jacques Gaziaux, translated by Régine Brindle

Drawers still hold secret many pages of our history. More particularly, precious letters, like those found by Leon Bacq, my old school-master of Jauchelette, Belgium. These 3 letters came from his mother Ismerie Fortemps: they had been mailed by her grandfather Honoré in 1876 to her brother Constant, who had emigrated to the USA.

L. Bacq lent me these documents to study and publish them. The fragments of correspondence allow us to approach the rural exodus that confronted the population at eastern Walloon Brabant from a more personal angle.

In this view, we first present the Fortemps family and their relatives, the village environment and the escapes to the city and abroad. We will then examine the famous letters and will tell what became of the protagonists both here and there.

To accomplish this work not only did I use the letters, but I also consulted various population registers as well as civil records and memories from Belgium and from the USA. For the emigration facts, I owe a good part of my information to Father Jean Ducat, president and founder of Belgian American Heritage Wallonie-Bruxelles. I wholeheartedly thank him, and all who helped in my research.

L. Bacq showed a constant interest in the progress of my study. Except for a few details, it was almost finished when he died in 1987. Therefore it is with emotion that I dedicate these pages to "Monsieur le Maître", mixing together the

small and the big picture of the time to reunite him with his American uncle.

The first part of my study is divided in two periods, pivoting around 1856, birth year of Constant Fortemps.

A - The First half of the 19th Century,

1. The Fortemps Family

Constant was born on 10 August 1858 in Jauchelette, a small Brabant village, near Jodoigne, birth place of his maternal grandmother, Victoire Recom, who was one of the 9 children (8 girls) of Jean Theodore Recom (b. Noduwèz 1760 - d. Jauchelette 1825) and of Marie Joseph Louis (b. Mont Saint Andre 1786- d. Jauchelette 1850). The Recom family ran a brewery situated at the beginning of the Chemin du Cortil à l'Orge (later renamed Rue d'Orbais).

Victoire Recom, born in 1801, married Honoré Fortemps in February 1830 (the 10th at the courthouse, the 23rd at the church). Honoré was born at Grand-Rosière on 31 August 1806, but his parents Nicolas Joseph Fortemps (b. Pietrebaix 1768 - d. Glimes 1838) and Marie Joseph Dury (b. Incourt 1770 - ?) had already settled in Glimes before 1810, where they ran a pub. All the above named villages are situated in the Eastern part of Walloon Brabant. At the time of their marriage, Honoré was registered as day laborer and Victoire as a housewife. It is very likely that she gave birth to the first at their 7 children at her mother's house.

- Emilie Melanie, born 30 Mar 1830. On 2 Mar 1854, she married a banal maker from Glirnes, Alexandre DUCAT, born in 1827; she would leave for Amon Zande, where they⁴d become miller and farmer. Their first child, Pierre, was born 10 July 1854, but would die at age 6; They would lose another son at the age of 14m (in 1864), before Lucien's birth in 1885 and

Jules in 1867.

- Hortense Josephine born 6 July 1832, died on 4 January 1834.

- Hortense Dieudonnée Eugénie, (went by the name Eugénie.) Constant's mother, born on 28 October 1834

- Régine Constance Philomène, b. in Jodoigne-Souveraine on 30 April 1837, died in Jauchelette on 19 March 1857, 17 days after her elder sister's religious wedding.

- Jean Baptiste, born in Jodoigne-Souveraine on 22 June 1839.

- Eugene Joseph., born on 9 June 1841.

- Marie Antoinette Julienne, born 10 January 1844.

As the birth records indicate, the Recom-Fortemps family lived in Jodoigne-Souveraine, village on the outskirts of Jauchelette, where Honoré was a coachman (voiturier).

In 1841, after the children all married, the widow Marie-Joseph Recom divided between them the large inheritance of the brewery left by their father. Victoire and Honoré received 2 pieces of land and especially the Recom house, which had a courtyard and a garden.

That is where they more than likely settled, as Victoire, in her 40s, gave birth to Eugene in Jauchelette the same year, and to Antoinette, 3 years later. In 1846, due to another division of property, they only have 1/3 of the house and of the garden. although Honoré is still registered as farmer in Jauchelette: he is registered as a day laborer in the first population register at the beginning of the following year. Everything leads to believe that the Fortemps continued to live in the house on Chemin du Cortil à l'Orge, at least until their possessions were sold to the notary Pascal Lucien Leclercq of Jodoigne, in the Fall of 1858. That as, no doubt, where Constant Fortemps was born in 1856.

2. The Village

a. Towards the overpopulation of the countryside

Now let's situate the Fortenrps family in the demographic context of the first half of the 19th century.

Born during the French occupation and being youths under the Dutch regime, Victoire and Honoré married only months before the advent of the Kingdom at Belgium. Between 1830 and 1844, they had 7 children; which is not unusual for that time period in Jauchelette, where the birth rate increase reaches 40% during the decade 1831-1840. A demographic growth without equal fills the villages. Jauchelette reaches its maximum population in 1849 with 823 inhabitants.

Around 1848, in spite of the maximum extension of the cultivated area, the overpopulated villages were faced with the serious agricultural crisis that hit Western Europe, worsening the problem of survival. In fact, a good portion of day laborer. are unable to find work locally, especially in Jauchelette where there is only one important farm, the old abbey of Ramée. Add to that the decline of the local cottage industry in favor of the progress of the industrialization associated with the pull of the greater cities and we get a feel for the conditions in the rural areas of the time.

b. The beginning of the rural exodus

A rural exodus is really in the making by 1852-1856 when the crisis begins again, pulling along those who had hesitated to leave the village until then

In Jauchelette, there were 222 departures from 1854 to 1882. Usually most of those who left did not stay in the vicinity.

Two Fortenrps daughters show up among the very first ones to have taken the road to Brussels, the capital of the country. Many look farther away and spread all through Wallonia, especially in the Luxembourg province (about 20 from Jauchelette, 3 large families included, settled there).

It's in 1856 that the departures from Jauchelette reach their highest number 65 people. Among them, we will especially note 29 whose destination is America.

The Walloon emigration to the USA was first studied by Antoine De Smet. Then, in the 1970s, contacts were established between people of our region with descendants of emigrants living in Wisconsin, whose elders still speak a very authentic Walloon. We must note that Miss Josette Noe of Jodoigne, played a pioneering role in organizing reunions by traveling overseas as early as 1974, and the establishment of the club Wallonie-Wisconsin" helped to tighten the friendship through meetings and exchanges.

To study the movements of the people of Jauchelette, we only had a few indications (sometimes incorrect ones) found in the population registers of 1847, of few details found in an unpublished study by Father Durlot (who does not name his sources), and the "mutations cadastrales" and notarial archives.

Chance was that in the Spring of 1983, I met Father Jean Ducat of Biesme, researching his Brabant ancestors, who eventually became "American cousins". Father Ducat, who since then has made many good friends as well as established a spirit of collaboration in particular in Wisconsin and in Illinois, has become one of the best versed people on the subject of this migration. He was so kind as to send me information from his rich data bank and gave me the addresses of American contacts who also sent me precious information.

We know the reasons that chased tens of thousands of peasants from our regions (Overpopulation, under-employment, poverty). The USA, in full expansion towards

the West, had plenty to attract many. It was also an opportunity for American land speculators to make good deals, as well as for ship owners, especially from Antwerpen, who organized the boat voyages. The ship owners worked with recruiting agents, who publicized emigration to America in particular through local newspapers, like "La Gazette de Jodoigne", through the distribution of publicity leaflets, or by producing letters from emigrants who bragged about the New World. A few days before departure, the families sold their possessions. As for our emigrants from Jauchelette, all owned a home, half of which with garden, and another piece of land of about 2 to 5 Ares (1/4 to 1/2 acre). The voyage was relatively expensive.

It's at the peak of the second phase of the crisis that the emigration towards the USA took on an explosive character, especially in 1855 and 1856.

On April 3rd, 12 inhabitants (2 families and 2 bachelors) leave the village; they embark on the ship *Matilda*, which arrives in New-York on May 15th, 1856.

This group counts many members of the Robin-Louis family. This family sold a house with a garden, an area of 14 ares for 871.80 Francs to J.Zone, carpenter at Jauchelette on Mar 14th. On Mar 22nd, cattle and furniture were sold for 573.80 Francs to various buyers. (2 cows: 195F and 145F, 1 pig: 24F, 1 plow: 21F) Theme sums had to be divided with the children who stayed in Belgium (2 married daughters, 2 single daughters, 2 married sons, one of whom will emigrate at a later date, and 2 single sons) as the mother (Marie Theresa Louis, housewife, 66y old, widow of Jean Baptiste Robin, day laborer) leaves only with her 3 youngest sons: Jean-Baptiste Robin, daylaborer, 27, Maximilien Robin, who had left for Antwerpen in 1855, and Eugene Robin, 19. (Manie-Therese is a cousin of Victoire Recom, younger by 10 years.)

They are accompanied by 2 bachelors, neighbors of Tienne Glaude (now rue Haute), belonging to families long established in Jauchelette:

- François Jh Charles, servant, 55y old, until then living with his elder brother

- Desire Jh Botton, day laborer, about 20 y old, son of farmers. * he is only mentioned on Father Durlot's study; no where else does he appear, nor in Belgium nor in America*

Also leaving is a family established in Jauchelette for about 20 years, Chemin de la Dyme (now rue de la Ramée), that of Henri Leurquin (ou Lurquin), born an Lathuy, farmer, 51y old, and his wife Marie Catherine Gauthier (or Gauthy), born in Jodoigne-Souveraine, housewife, 52y old; their son Hubert, born in Jauchelette (19y), their son-in-law Clement Jh Tombal, widower of Desirée Leurquin, born in Ramillies-Offus, pit sawyer (27y), and 2 orphans (enfants de la Patrie from the Hospice of Bruxelles): Marie Charrière and Louis Riland.

On June 15th, another family of 5 people, also living rue de la Dyme leave: Jean Joseph Robin, butcher, 39y old, with his wife Catherine Bacq, housewife, 44y old, and their 3 children: Charles Robin (18), Auguste Robin (13) and Leocadie Robin(11). On Jun 30th, the Lambert Ducat family leaves. A week earlier, he auctioned off his furniture and growing crops (I did not find the amounts they brought), and the 24th, a house with buildings, backyard and garden totaling 23 to 68 Ca, for 1,150 Francs to J. B. Gramme, seasonal laborer, who will from then on live at the farm, which will later be known as the Gramme farm.

Lambert Ducat, day laborer, 53 y old, son of a cobbler, leaves with his second wife, Marie Joseph Deprez housewife, 45y and his 8 children: Eugénie (26), Jacques

(24), of the first marriage; Isidore (21), Philomène (17), Antoinette (10), Auguste (7), Antoine (4), and Theophile (17months) of the second marriage. They also take with them Marie Eugenie Ducat (4), illegitimate child of their daughter Eugenie, and an orphan, "enfant de la Patrie" from the Hospice of Bruxelles, Alphonse Furanenrath (14).

The 1856 emigrants from Jauchelette are for the most part agricultural workers, small farmers, and/or day laborers, who belong to the most vulnerable part of the population in case of an agricultural crisis. After selling their lands and belongings, for which they usually only received a fraction of the value, they leave with their large families; young people represent the majority (21 out of 29 emigrants are less than 28 y old).

3 The Walloon settlement in the US

The voyage by sailboat across the Atlantic lasted about 6 weeks, 6 weeks spent under less than comfortable conditions!

Concerning the voyage, Father Ducat likes to tell an anecdote which he gathered from an "American cousin". It concerns Alphonse Furanenrath who left with the Ducat family of Jauchelette. Before leaving Belgium, Lambert was not able to have him listed on his passport, as he was still a ward of the Hospice of Brussels. Faced with a devastated little boy who refused to go back to the Hospice and wanted to stay with his new family, the Ducats hid Alphonse in a big chest with holes for breathing, and stowed him away to embark and disembark.

The Ducat family, who settled in Wisconsin, have kept this memorable chest that hid a clandestine passenger....

At that time, it's the State of Wisconsin (created in 1848) that our Walloons favored and more specifically the peninsula between Green Bay and Lake Michigan. That is where we find the emigrants who left Jauchelette in June 1856.

J Jh Robin and his family will end up at the North-East of the Peninsula. Their 3 children will marry in Wisconsin.

The Ducats stopped closer to Green Bay, near the Primary shore of the Walloon colony. After the early death of Lambert, his widow and children continue to work their lands and clear much more, each of 40 acres (1 acre = 40.47 are.) The children "Chabotis" will marry in the area. Once he settled in his role of elder brother, Jacques went to "make wood" in Upper Michigan, North of Wisconsin, to earn extra money. Then, he returned to marry in the Green Bay area. Isidore married Anne Paques, daughter of a pioneer from Doiceau. Marie Antoinette married J.B. Robson, Civil War veteran. Auguste died in his 90s.

Among others in Wisconsin, Father Ducat also found Jean Martin Ducat, born in Jauchelette in 1833, nephew of Lambert. Emigrated later with his family, Jean Martin quickly became a land owner and converted to protestantism.

Let's add that another one from Jauchelette, Louis Charlier, born in 1825, also emigrated to Wisconsin in 1869 with his wife and 5 children.

It's in Illinois, in the northern half of Iroquois County, about 425km south of Green Bay, that the other members of the Robin family settled.

Not much has been published to this day concerning the Walloon emigration in that State. So it is again thanks to Father Ducat that I owe most of the following information. He himself considers this information to be partial, mostly based on oral traditions as well and from Illinois researchers Mrs Norma Meier and Denise Fransaer-Corke.

The first whites to settle in the area were French-Canadians trappers. After the creation of the State of Illinois in 1818, the Yankee push toward the West ran the Indians out; the Iroquois left in 1832. At that time, the whites living with Indian girls married them legally and received great spreads of land across the Prairie from their Indian fathers as a dowry. According to the local American-Indian treaty, Indian children who had married whites could remain on their land.

The rest of the land was sold to American and European consortiums and to the powerful Railroad company of Illinois. It is established that great parcels went to groups of Belgian families who purchased the land for investment. Adolph Poncelet from Neufchateau, and related to some of the families of these groups of owners, was the Belgian Consul in Chicago and the man in charge of administering the domain. That is one of the reasons why for a long time the settlement of L'Etable was called "Belgian Farm".

In 1856, for reasons unknown to their descendants, but probably associated with Consul Poncelet, a dozen Walloon families who landed in Chicago, did not follow their companions to Wisconsin, but headed south. Among them, some of the Robin family from Jauchelette, some Ducat and Petit from Glimes, and the Lemenager from Wastines. Considering the proximity of the Belgian villages of origins of these immigrants (Ernage, Grand-Rosière, Mont Saint-André, Glimes, Jauchelette, Folx-les-Caves, Jandrenouille), Father Ducat assumes that these families were recruited by the same agent.

These immigrants settled around L'Etable, being in contact with French-Canadians, with whom business was easier because there was no language barrier, of course.... We know that the new arrivals did not have the means to purchase land: they worked as agricultural laborers, as well as relay agents. Indeed, the first purpose for "Belgian Farm" a collective rural settlement, was to build a relay for cattle convoys in transit from the south to the Chicago slaughterhouses. The main work of the immigrants was to feed and house the animals and the convoy people. Consul Poncelet had plans to turn L'Etable into a great relay station, with hotels, breweries, forges, depots,... but his accidental death in 1857 ruined the project.

His successor, Henrotin was put in charge of liquidating the land at the request of the Belgian owners. For some time, the Walloons organized a Belgian Farm Syndicate to manage the development, which served as a model for the region. Then, they bought land and created their own farms. Later, they even sent agents to Jodoigne to purchase plough-horses.

The people from Jauchelette therefore are part of these 12 families who settled in Illinois. Marie Theresa Louis, Widow Robin, cousin of the Fortemps-Recom, and her 3 young sons settled in Iroquois County, at L'Etable; they are registered in Chebanse when this place became an official community.

J.B. Robin, carpenter, marries Genevieve Nolet, (b in Opheyliem in 1840) on Mar 8th, 1885, in Chicago. Both of them are found in L'Etable until 1885. Their first child, Marie was born in 1886 in Chicago, their second, Filvia in 1868, in Clifton (Iroquois Co.) and their first son, John B. in 1869 in Chicago. We know that that year, John B Robin owned 40 acres in Chebanse. Yet the family rejoins a Walloon colony from L'Etable that moved to Concorde (Cloud County) in Kansas, where 7 more children will be born between 1871 and 1883. The Robins converted rather quickly, to Protestantism.

The 2 young brothers of J.B., Maximilien and Eugen

Robin, who had stayed behind in Illinois marry there, the first to Louise-Marie Vaillancourt, a French Canadian and the second to Therese Fronville, born in Boneffe (Province of Namur). They each will have large families.

François Charles emigrated on the same boat as the Robin family, but died in Illinois around 1860 in a railroad accident.

The Petit family, who play an important part in the Fortemps letters:

In 1826, Pierre Jh Petit, born in Glimes on 20 Pluviôse Year VIII (9 February 1800), married Marie-Josephine Courtois, b. 1806 in Jauchelette. Settled in Glimes, the couple had at least 6 children there. They then emigrated to Illinois in 1858 with the 3 youngest: Catherine born in 1834, Adolphe in 1841 and Eugene in 1843. Catherine married Auguste Poskin in 1861; Adolphe married Mathilde (no last name given) in 1885. They had 5 children.

Starting in 1869, the Petit children own various plots of land in Iroquois County. At that time, Adolph. owns 80 acres in Ashkum, where he would become an influential person. We know that M. Jh Courtois dies in 1872 as mentioned in the Fortemps correspondence announcing the death of P. Jh Petit, 25th Feb 1876 in L'Erable.

c. The end of the Emigration rush

However this extraordinary emigration of Walloons to the USA as it happened in 1855-1856, would only last for a brief moment.

On one hand, the living conditions in the USA do not meet with the reported misleading descriptions given by certain recruiting agents in Belgium and the Belgian consuls in the USA sounded alarm on that subject. In our regions too, the big land owners and other notables fought against this unfavorable (to them) emigration as it caused an increase in the pay of day laborers (since the number of workers has decreased) and a decrease in land value (because of the many land sales). Besides, the socio-economical situation in Belgium was bouncing back. Fewer and fewer departures are registered for the USA, which itself was soon to be enmeshed in the snares of the Civil War.

(to be continued)

(From Wavriensia- Tome XXXVIII- 1989 -#2)

NEWS FROM THE *fitPI* ~IAN E(~1RA~Y

GOOD TO KNOW — WHEN ENTERING THE US:

Most Belgian visitors to the United States pass through US. Immigration and Customs without incident and allow a wonderful stay. ~Mten problems do occur, these *us* often due to a lack of understanding of entry regulations or an inability to communicate with officials. The following information and advice may prove useful to family or friends visiting you in the U.S.

For the past ten years, a Visa Waiver Pilot Program has been in effect that allows Belgians and other European nationals to enter the US. for tourism and business purposes for up to ninety days, without a visa. Visitors entering for other purposes or for longer stays should contact the US. embassy in Brussels to obtain the proper entry visa: they will not be allowed in the US. without a visa.

Visitors who stay in the US longer than allowed may be barred from visiting the US. for a period of three to ten years, depending on the length of their illegal stay. There may also be serious consequences for those who are refused entry at the border or airport: they will be detained

and deported to their home country and may be barred from visiting the US. for a period of five to twenty years. US. Immigration or Customs officials will often ask questions of visitors, who should answer truthfully and comply with requests to look through luggage. Those who joke about carrying weapons or having bombs or dynamite in their luggage can expect to be handcuffed and taken to prison to await a bond hearing before a judge. The US. government does not take bomb threats lightly and does not consider any statement which could threaten the safety or security of the USA. and its citizens—even one made in fun—as a joke.

If problems arise, visitors should ask to be allowed to telephone the nearest Belgian Consulate or the Belgian Embassy and may, of course, call collect

GREEN CARD LOTTERY

The US. Diversity Immigration Program makes available 55,000 permanent residence visas each year to persons meeting its eligibility requirements. Applicants are initially chosen through a random computer-generated lottery drawing. PJI entries for the 1999 Diversity Visa Lottery must be received between noon on Friday, October 24 and noon on Monday, November 24, 1997. Information on this year's program is available 24 hours a day by calling the US. State Department's hotline at 1-900 864-8840. There is a \$5. 10 charge for the call.

KUDOS FOR WEB SITE

A new PBS series called Internet Explorer which, beginning in January will be broadcasted to 300 member stations throughout the US and Canada. will feature the Web site of the Belgian embassy in Washington, DC as one of the best government / public policy sites.

The Embassy Web site, operated entirely by embassy staff, was launched two years ago. It quickly attracted the attention of Web users and Internet specialists at Lycos, an Internet search engine, ranked it in the top 5 % of all sites; it was selected as one of the 100 best Belgian Web sites; and, in December 1996, PC Computing magazine listed it ~ one of the 10 best foreign government sites.

Thanks to its Web site, which receives some 5,000 hits a month, the embassy has become more accessible and reaches out to a much larger public than in the past.

Building on the experience of the Washington embassy, Foreign Minister Eric Derycke recently decided to develop an integrated, worldwide Web site system for Belgium's Foreign Ministry and Embassies.

The site is currently being designed and will be operated from Washington. It will contain contact information aimed at foreigners wishing to visit Belgium, Belgians living abroad and the business and foreign policy communities.

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TREASURES FROM TERVUREN

An international traveling exhibition of 125 masterpieces from the Belgian Royal Museum for Central Africa will be on view at the Smithsonian National Museum of African Art in Washington, DC. through October 19. Afterwards treasures from Tervuren will travel to several American museums (please see "itinerary" below) and then to Düsseldorf, Germany and Barcelona, Spain.

The Royal Museum for Central Africa - known also as the "Tervuren Museum" because of its location in Tervuren, near Brussels was founded by King Leopold II of Belgium at the end of the nineteenth century. First and foremost a scientific institute devoted to the study of Central Africa's natural and anthropological sciences, over the years the Museum acquired some 250,000 objects and became the repository of one of the world's greatest collections of Central African art.

AkTlost aM of the objects included in this exhibition are train the Democratic Republic of Congo, formerly Zaire, which was a Belgian colony from 1908 to 1960. Among the stunning and powerful pieces are giant wooden masks, several large and complete Kongo minkisi -visually impressive figures that hold powerful medicines -royal regalia including stools, staffs and containers from the Luba peoples and figures representing kings and chiefs.

Itinerary:

Nov. 9, 1997-Jan. 25, 1998 - Kimbell Art Museum - Ft. Worth, Texas

February 21- April 191998 - Do Young Memorial Museum - San Francisco, CA

May 22- August 11, 1998- Museum for African Art - New York, NY

Sept. 11 - Nov. 29, 1998- Saint.Louis Art Museum - St. Louis, MO

Dec. 19, 1998 - March 14, 1999- Art Institute of Chicago - Chicago, ILL

FLEMISH PAINTING AT MET was MISSING FROM BELGIUM SINCE W.W.((

In a front page story on July 27, the *Boston Globe* reported that a 15th century Flemish painting missing from Belgium since World War II is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York

The unsigned painting, a portrait of Christ titled "Men of Sorrows, was once in the private collection of Emile Renders. When the Nazis occupied Belgium. Rendets w forced to sell his collection. According to the *Globe*, ten of the twenty early Remnish paintings in the Renders collection were recovered after the War.

Man of Sorrows belonged to a private New York collector before the Met purchased it, at auction, in 1974. The matter of the possible return of the painting to Belgium has been handed over by the Belgian Government to a private American law firm for review.

The reporter who broke the story, Waiter Robinson, mad, the discovery after he requested and received from the Belgian Embassy a copy of Missing Art Works of Belgium, a two volume catalogue published by the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 1994. The catalogue documents approximately 500 alt works which disappeared from Belgian private and public collections

during the War.

The list of missing works comprises paintings drawings, engravings, sculptures, tapestries and furniture. Among the paintings are many by old masters including Breugel, Jordaens, Memling, Metsys, Rubens, Van der Weyden and Van Dyck.

It has taken years to compile the inventory of Belgium's wartime cultural losses and restitution is likewise proving to be a lengthy process. The Government hopes that wider dissemination of the catalogue will lead to more discoveries and the eventual return of some of the country's long-missing treasures.

The Belgian Community in Grandview Township - 18005 1910

by Carl Pansaerts, submitted by L. Rivaard4daze Clieoklms, MNJ

The following article was submitted to us in 1990 and is now published in Belgian Laces at the time. In this issue we announce an exhibit in Brussels, Belgium that illustrates the agrarian settlements in the Midwest. We therefore decided to re-publish this article.

The Editor

Carl was an exhorting student at the University of Minnesota during the school years 1955-1989. We met him by chance at Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul. where he was doing research on the Belles.

colony at Ghent, Minnesota. Ghearts - the Lm Camp.

Grandview Township. since the French-Catholic ancestors settled in Ghent about the same time as the Belles settled there, I was extremely interested in his writings.

Most of the Belles that settled in Ghent were Flemish and Catholic. - arrived in the early 1550s. and the first war in the census records of 1885. His paper is a demographic study of this colony.

Archbishop John Ireland wished to attract Catholics from the industrial cities of the East and from Canada and Western Europe to the vast area of land in southwestern Minnesota. He purchased 115,200 acres of land from the Wagon and St. Peter Railroad and sent his agents out to publicize the area. Peter Van Hee, a native of West-Vlaanderen in Belgium, his brother Angelus and his oldest son Almé, visited the area in the summer of 1880, accompanied by John Ireland. Angelus Van Hee purchased 320 acres at once in the township of Grandview. He returned to Belgium and persuaded about 50 families to join him the next spring. When the 350 persons arrived in Chicago in March, 1881, they were told that severe snowstorms had blocked all the roads. They were urged to stay in Chicago another month. During that time many of them found work in Maine, Chicago and Rock Island. When the roads were cleared, only about a dozen families continued their journey to Minnesota.

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Most of those that stayed in Illinois at that time would follow during the next months and years. The most important pioneer families were: Leo DeCock, Angelus Van Hee, Sophie Van Hee, David Van Has, Francis GIts, Andrew and Charles O. Sutter and Charles Foulan.

Early township history shows that Norwegian settlers had arrived in Grandview Township in 1870. They had the first town meeting in 1873 and named their village Gruidview. The 1880 census shows that native white Americans comprised 61% of the population (these were people who had been born in the USA and their parents had also been born in the USA), Norwegians 19%, English 5%, Canadians 3% and others (not Belgian and Dutch) 12%. We will see how the Belgians, the Dutch and the Canadians pushed out the other ethnic groups and replaced for the most part the original settlers. In time, the Belgians and Dutch pushed out the Canadians. At the present time, the township of Grandview is almost completely Belgian.

The census of 1880 showed NWA (native white Americans) 61%, Norwegians 19%, Canadians 3%, Belgian and Dutch 0%. By 1895 the NWA were 23%, Norwegians were 5%, Canadians were 25%, and the Belgians and Dutch were 35%. In 1910 the NWA were 15%, Norwegians were 1%, Canadians were 5%, and the Belgians and Dutch were 66%. Census records show that ethnic groups such as French, Danish, Bohemian, Polish and others regularly settled in the township but moved out after a short period. Many of the persons belonging to the other ethnic groups were single, unmarried farm laborers, living without relatives on mostly Belgian, Dutch or Canadian farms.

The French-Canadians began coming during the summer of 1882. They purchased more than 4000 acres of land. New Belgian immigrants arrived in July and August 1882. Seventeen new families came from Belgium and the Netherlands in the spring of 1883. Father Jules Emil. DeVas was appointed pastor of the Ghent parish in 1883. He founded St. Eloi Catholic church the same year. The town of Ghent was named after the city of Ghent-Belgium. Belgian immigrants continued to arrive until the 1940s. One of the last couples arrived in the area in 1949.

Of the 51 families located in the 1910 census, only one came from the French-speaking portion of Belgium. This was the Foulon family. All the others came from the provinces of East and West-Vlaanderen and Utrecht. Several families came from the Dutch province of Zeeland. They also were Catholic and spoke Flemish. The census of 1885 shows that the Flemish immigrants came from central West-Vlaanderen. These families were the Claeys, Deloock, Gil., Van I-I... and the DeVoe families.

Since the early families consisted of couples who had been married a number of years and in many cases had more than six children, they were able to successfully work their land and purchase additional land in the early years. The couples that arrived in the early 1900s were younger and their children were born in the USA.

The Dutch were the first choice of the Belgians who married outside of their own ethnic group... they spoke the same language and in many cases the same dialect. It is assumed they were both Catholic since the colony was started by the Catholic Colonization Bureau. In only three marriages was a Canadian partner

involved. Most of the children born to a Belgian and a non-Belgian parent were half Dutch and half Belgian.

The Belgians increased their land ownership considerably between 1885 and 1914. In 1885, Belgian acreage was 2040 acres out of a total acreage of 25615 acres for 7.960/a. By 1914, the Belgian acreage was 9882 out of a total acreage of 22245 acres for 44.42%. The difference in the total acreage figures is due to the land given over to roads, schools, cemeteries, roads and the village of Ghent. Since about 85% of the 1914 area was already cultivated in 1890, the growth of the Belgian holdings can only be explained by the taking over of farms of other ethnic groups that moved out of the township. Belgian ownership increased 57.25% between 1902 and 1914 (3598 acres). The only ethnic group which did not lose land to the Belgians were the Dutch farmers. Their share remained almost unchanged between 1900 and 1910. The Belgian land owners numbered 9 in 1885 and 36 in 1914. The average size of a Belgian farm rose from 226.6 acres in 1885 to 274 acres in 1914.

The most important landholding families were DeSutter, VanHee, Martens, DeCock and Claeys. The members of those families together held not less than 71.90/a of all Belgian land in 1902. These five families had arrived in the 1880s when the land was cheap. By 1898, the land value had increased almost 300%. Also the DeSutter and DeCock families originated from the Polder region (where Belgium and the Netherlands border each other). That area was always characterized by large farms and wealthy farmers.)

While Carl was working on his paper, I had occasion to speak to French-Canadian people who had lived up in Ghent and/or Grandview Township. I was told of much discrimination by the Belgians against the French and probably other nationalities, also. Dr. Loch DeGriese, the last Belgian mayor, author of it, made me aware of the chapter "The Low Countries" in the book

Ed. J.D. Holinouché St. Paul.

1981) writes "The third major ethnic group with which the Ghent settlers had mixed relations were the French-Canadians.... However, tensions mounted between the two groups, which were usually to be found on opposite sides of controversial parish issues. At ODB Point, the French attempted unsuccessfully to have a Dutch priest removed. St. Clothilde's Catholic Church in Green Wiley near Ghent was founded in 1912 by 33 French families who apparently had left St. Eloi. Different customs about Sunday behavior seem to have eventually aggravated the divisions, for in 1898 the Dutch tried to close the tavern on Sundays. The net result of such

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tensions and conflicts was the out-migration of many French-Canadian farmers.~”

The ~ewie I woke to told me that i~ von were not Belgian. you could not be on the church board. the₄ school board, or the town board. One woman told me that lair brothers could not be altar boys because theY were French. The Belelans would not travel the road that ~md In front of the French-owned farm because it was bad lbr the horses' boeve& However. thai' a'veled the road In front of their wo~ertv. So the French ch#dwta bad to walk throulh mud on the dirt rude to and from school. She also said that her mother. usualLy a vew passive person once said. '~inotfter sermon like that and tue move!”

Mv ow' oMnlofl is that the Bellians were accustomed to van hard work with primitive toots. Thai urnr*ed from sumw to sundown without farm animals or machinery. They were thrifty and frugal. The French-Canadians came from Kankakee. ill.. where thai' had lived some 35-40 years after emiaratial from Quebec. Durina this time, they accumulated some wealth, farm an,maLc and farm machinery. Thai' hauled all their uouuslons with them on the train when thai' moved to GbenL Life for them was riot so bard. Also the French are known as bawy, fun4ouir,g people, and I do not think they were such dedicated farmers. (feel 17 *euiv that theY suffered such discrimination flretEh no fault of their own.

States, and is very interested in Luxembourger research in Amenca.)

The book was written in order to track Luxembourgers in the United States and to determine if it was necessary to set up a Catholic Parish to administer to the needs of the conservative Catholics. Luxembourgers only married other Luxembourgers if they were so able. It was only when they ran out of their cxxnpatriots that they married other nationalities, usually Germans.

The book has two volumes: Die Luxemburger in der Nmian~L~L volume I, covers the LuxembourgBrers and their settlements in various states of the Union. These include New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, The Dakotas, Missouri, and in the Northwest and Canada. Volume II has listings of names, places, ships, events, etc. which were published in Mr. Gonnerds newspaper *The Luxemburger Gazette* (1871 -1918). To order photocopies of the newspaper pages, you must list the pages you need and request them from: The Stat. Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City IA 52240.

Dennis Walsh of Missouri Valley, Iowa has set up a home page for Luxembourger researchers on a web site. You can add any name from Luxembourg onto the site, find maps, read history, find links. The web ut. address is:

.dittp://www.rootsweb.com/~iashebylux .htv~

LoxegDburlers

The Minority of All Minorities

by Mar(see F. Ricci

in the Bulletin of the

Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Inc.

September 1997

Luxembourgers are hard to trace; they were manifested on documents as Germans, Prussians, Belgians - they were anything but Luxembourgers until the 1870 census. They spoke a different language which sounded like German, but could not be understood by descendants, census takers, or by anyone else.

The first wave of immigrants came in the 1840s, settling in the Midwest. My great-grandparents and grandfather emigrated in 1855 at a time when economic conditions were poor in both America and Luxembourg. Poverty was particularly severe in the native country.

Our bible for Luxembourg research is *Nicholas Ganner: Luxembourgers in the New World*. (Edition: Schortgen -Esch-sur-Alzette - Grand Duchy of Luxembourg). It was first published in 1889 in Dubuque, Iowa - in Gamma' - and it has since been republished in English by Jean Ensich, Jean-Claude Muller, and Robert E Owen. (Jean-Claude Muller is the Minister of Cultural Affairs for Luxembourg, was educated in the United States. The following is a reprint of an article which appeared in *Belgian Laces Vol. 16 #61 - 1994.4*

LUXEMBOURGER vs BELGIAN?

LUXEMBOURGER vs BELGIAN?

by Omer Raveau

This article intends to give an answer to questions that are not always clear for people who are doing research on the origins of their family. The confusion is located in the fact that there is a province of Luxembourg in Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. When we find information that states the origin of an ancestor to be in Luxembourg, one wonders: which Luxembourg?

The International Treaty signed after the defeat of Napoleon (1815) had assembled all the territory of the Netherlands and the South Provinces - now Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg - in the 'Kingdom of The Netherlands'. But year after year, the South Provinces began to find themselves minorized and, in 1830 revolted against The Netherlands. After a short war, liberated, they established the Kingdom of Belgium. Between 1830 and 1839, the situation can be thus summarized: no open war, but no peace. Belgium was divided into provinces; among them the province of Luxembourg, with as capital city: Luxembourg, that included the territory of what is now the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Belgian province of Luxembourg.

There was a conference held in London in 1839, where the European powers tried to ensure peace between The Netherlands and Belgium. The

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Netherlands agreed to recognize Belgium, but on one condition: the town and territory of Luxembourg were to be given back to The Netherlands. (Luxembourg city was at that time a major military fortress). The Belgians were not easy to convince, but they were compelled to accept. However, they asked that the road joining Longwy (France), to Liege (Belgium) remain entirely Belgian, which was finally accepted. The territory of the dialect-speaking Luxemburgers was split between two nations for the first time in history. The communes and the territories through which the road passed, defined the border between Belgium and the Grand Duchy. Since 1860, the Grand Duchy is independent.

The people on both sides of the border, had always enjoyed close relations, and the establishment of the "official" border did not change much of that, becoming more symbolic. Belgium and the Grand Duchy are economically bound in the "Union Economique Belgo-Luxembourgeoise, and in many places it is difficult to know if one is standing on Belgian or Luxembourg soil.

What remained in Belgium of the former province of Luxembourg retained its name. It is composed of the French-speaking part of the former province and of the 63 towns and villages, where the inhabitants speak Luxembourgish.

Here is a list of the names of these localities (comprising about 90,000 inhabitants) cited with their official (French) name and in parenthesis, the dialect (Luxembourgish) name, not in alphabetical order but from the North of the province to the South:

TINTANGE (TENNEN) - WARNACH (WARICH)
 BODANGE (BIDIG) - XVISEVIBACH (VIESBICH)
 RADELANGE (REDEL) - MARTENLANGE (MARTEL) -
 GRUMELANGE (GRENIEL) - PARELANGE
 (PART) - HEINSTERT (HEICHTERT) - RODENHOFF
 (RODENHAFF) - NOTHOMB (NOTTEM) -
 SCHOCKVILLE
 (SCHACKLER) - BREDANGE - AITERT - SCHADECK
 (SCHOVEDECK) - POST (PASS) - LOUCHERT -
 NOBRESSART (ECHERT) - THIAUMONT
 (DIDEBOURG) - LOITERT - TATERT USCHERT -
 MEIZERT - TONTEANGE (ONTTEL) - HACHY (HERZIG)
 - SAMPO (SOCS) - FOUCIERS (OFFEN or AFFEN)
 - HEINSCH (HEICHEL) - FREYLINGE (FRELLEN) -
 VIVILLE (ALLENHOEVEN) - STOCKEM (STACKEM) -
 BONNERT (BOIJNERT) - ARLON (AREL) now capital of
 the Province - GIJRSCH (GVICH) - FRASSEM
 (FROESSEM) - WALZING - WEYLER - SESSELIH -
 TOERNICH (TERNICH) - WOLKRANGE (WOLKER) -
 LJDANGE (EIDEN) - BUVANGE (BEIVEN) - DIFFERT -
 AUFELHALTF (OEVELTER) - AUDELBAS
 (NIEDERELTER, sometimes KLEINELTER) - BARNICH
 - ST-PIERRE - HONDELANGE (HONDEL) - SELANGE
 (S-LEN) - TIJRPANGE (TIRP-EN) - BEBANGE
 (BEBEN)
 GIJELFF - HEBERGY (HIEVERDANG) - MESSANGY
 (ME-ENG) - GIERANGE (GERLING) - LONGEAU
 (LASER) - BATHINCOIRT (BOUEITEM) - AIX-SUR-
 LOIE (ES-HOPD- HOORT) - AUBANGE (EIBEN) -
 HALANCY (DIEVELDANG).

W. F. M. L. E. S. W. U. U. U. U. M. G. A. M. G. O. M. U. I.

FROM & TO

To Gust and Betty Inghels - Mishawaka, IN. The Belgian Researchers want to congratulate you two on your 50th anniversary! Although this comes quite late, our best wishes for good health and happiness come from our hearts! Betty, we hope that this finds you in better health, our prayers are with you!

From Martin Goffard - Winnipeg MB Canada -
 To Howard Thomas Wash. DC: You are a genealogical treasure house! Thank you so very much for all your help!

From Claude Malobert - Brussels, Belgium: I would like to recognize W. Bourez (Carmichael, CA), for all the information he sent me re. Stephanie E. Malobert. Thank you's to Ch. Rogers (Jeanette, PA) and G. Livingston (Morton, WV) for their regular and interesting correspondence. It is a pleasure to be able to assist people who appreciate the help they receive!

To Regina Brindle (Pew, IN) and Mary Ann Defnet (Green Bay, WI) from Pat Ratajczak (Luxemburg, WI): thank you both for the information on Jean-Philippe Socquet. I'm still researching and trying to make connections!

To all interested Belgian Researchers: I have started to research the records at St. Joseph Catholic Church in Champion, WI. I am now church secretary and have access to the records of baptisms, marriages, deaths, etc. I have run across two baptism records for two of the children of Jean Philippe Socquet and his second wife Esperance Hannon (records list her name as Annon) from 1883 and 1865. Our parish records do not start until September 1862. I'm willing to do research for anyone who needs info from this parish. The Catholic Diocese of Green Bay and Sister Ella Kinder in the archive department is also a very good resource person. She is more than willing to let anyone go through the archives and has been a good contact for researchers. (From Pat Ratajczak, N 8208 Tonet Rd. Luxemburg, WI 54217)

From Mr. Christian Engelen - are., Belgium.- I'm collecting postcards from all over the world. I would like to receive one from YOUR city, MAILED in your city. I promise to send you back a card from Brine. Thank you in advance: Mr. Ch. Engelen, Maalbeek 31 - B. 3000 BREE, Belgium.

From Regine Brindle, Peru, IN. - Let me renew my aim to the members of the Belgian Researchers to help them find their families. I have access to some church records of St. Jean Geet, Jandrin, Marilles, Nethun, Ottembourg, Duybourg, Rode Ste Agathe, Overlie., Boeun, Huldenberg, Bombay., Mottler, Dalhem, Charatte, Salve, Eupen and Aubel.

R. Brindle 405 E Fifth Street Peru, IN - 40970
 From Della Clabote - Green Bay, WI - We ask again for and encourage Belgians everywhere to cheer for our Green Bay Packers this year. We know that their cheering last year really helped them make it to AND WIN the Super Bowl. Help us to a repeat performance! Thanks also for the Declaration of Intent on page 25 (1997.2). My mother's earliest ancestor

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that we can trace, Paul Arviragus/Arvey august. was listed there! Love Belgian Laces! Thanks for all the hard world

To all descendants of the Doom-Stiles families:
The Doom-Stiles families from Indiana are planning a large Doom Reunion to be held on August 27 of the year 2000 in Libramont Belgium.

From Jean Duwez - Palatine, IL - Enclosed, please find our application for membership. We were participants of the Carefree Travel group that visited the splendid Pacific Northwest this past July. We want to thank you both for the superb reception you gave our group in Bend. We also truly appreciate the book A Mastemiece called Belgium. Nous avons etC enchantCs do faire votrn connaissance et espiroons avoir le plaisir do vous revoir encore. "Au revoir" and "Tot ziens"!!

Message from Mr. Jacques Jacqmot, Président do Wallonie-Wisconsin - asbl - Grez-Doiceau, Belgium

This last July, during our trip to the American Northwest. we stopped in Bend, Or where a great surprise was prepared for the members of our assoaation as well as for those of the "Peninsula Belgian-American Club, WI."

Therefore I am happy to make myself the spokesperson for both groups to thank you, Pierre and Leen, for the wa~rvi welcome you gave us all. Thank you for your generosity. From those unexpected moments, it is great to again realize (if this were necessary) that the distance that separates us, does not affect the establishment of a sincere friendship. A sensitivity, not always obvious in certain ces, can hide easily in all the little folds of the heart.

It would be a real joy to see you both again. We hope to hear from you at your next visit to Belgium.

Thank you for the invitation, Jacques, as well as for the back issues of the tn-lingual "Gazete di WaloniyeWisconsin" for which quality we congratulate you and you staff I lt~ a pleastae to us also to be in contact with the members in Belgium of your cross—continents' organization.

DID YOU KNOW ...

that ... descendants of W.W.II veterans are eligible for grante from a Belgium Foundation?

If you're a descendant of a Canadian, Amencan or British service person killed ~n the European Theater of Operations and you are interested or studying in the field of transport and mazilirne management~ read on. The E~m~ati~n Libertas Humanitas of Antworp, Belgium is offering two scholarships for a mastership program at the Institute of Transport and Maritime Management Antwerp (ITMA). The foundation was established in 1967 to honor the memory of members of the resistance movements, political pnsoners and allied mtrrtary forces who lost their lives in the struggle for freeoom and democracy in Belgium
For 1997-1998, the foundation is offering two scholarships covering the tuition fee of Belgian Francs 250,000 (approximately \$9,000). They are avail able to citizens of the US., Canada or Great Britain who are acceptable to the academic authorities, and who can be documented as

descendants of a member of the armed forces killed or deceased during active service in the European Theater of Opsrations. First preference will be given to those applicants who were involved in actions or operations pertaining to the liberation of Belgium and Aritwerp. Direct descendants will also have preference over collateral descendants. The final decision is that of the foundation's board of directors.

For information write to:

Professor Em. Dr. José R. Gunzburg; President, Foundation Libertas Humanitas;
Markgrav.straat 12; 2000 Antwerp, Belgium.

that Mishawaka,IN. has a Bunal Squad since 1948, of which four Belgo-Americans are members?

August Ingh.ls, Julius DeMaegd, John D.Clo.dt and Marcel De Volder are all members of this service group.

The Bunal Squad was established at the end of WW II and the funerals they led were mostly for young men, when the bodies of dead comrades were coning home from Europe and Asia.

The Burial Squad was there to help! Nowadays, the funerals are for men who survived the warn, returned home to productive lives and died in their hometown, not in foreign lands. A typical service includes a brief prayer, the firing of a 21-gun salute, the playing of Taps, the presentation of the flag to the family and then a tribute placed with the casket. *(In to received from A. Inghels - Thanks, Gust!)*

that ... six recent Belgian films will be presented on American screens this season, which asan exceptional acconplishment, considering the small box office niche for foreign language films in the US. This fall, US audiences, especially those in Washington, DC will have several opportunities to get to know contemporary Belgian cinema.. Watch for : Itm.EigbLQay ; La

Promesse: and Evervthina Must Go.

(From: Belalum Today - Selàanit,eLOctoIur 19971

that ... the total population of Belgium in 1998 increased by 27.179 people, to 10.170.226 inhabitants, of which there are 4971 780 men and 5.198.446 women.

(Do Flnanomei-EkOfonUinclie 11~d 7F24~7)

that ... public transportation will soon be free in Randrs, subject to a special annual tax of Bfr. 2.300 per family (\$66). This is a proposal made in July by the president of tee public transportation society in Flanders, as a result of the successful pilot program in the city of Hasselt (Limburg). This would reduce the number of cars entering the atiu and simplify the control of tickets and bus- and streetcar passes. (V.rS rAvona 8/7i97)

that ~ Belgian soccer players are in demand at many European leagues? Even South Korea and Reunion Island teams have Belgians on their roster. There is no mention of Belgian players on United States teams.

(La Llbre Beigiqu. 8/8J97)

that... there is an exhibition at the National Botanical Garden of Belgium in Meise, at the Castle of Bouchout about the Belgian settlements in the American Midwest? The exhibit runs from 15 October till 16 November 1997. The announcement we

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read in ~Gazete di Waloneve-Wisconsin~, tn-lingual bulletin of the organization Wallonie- Wisconsin states: "The Belgian contnbution to Amencan agnculture is highlighted by two Belgian-Amencan agranan settlements.

The first started as early as the 1850's: the Walloon settlements of Door County, Wisconsin. The second followed some thirty years later - during the 1880's - with a handful of farming families from West Flanders putting down roots in Lyon County, Minnesota. (See related article pg. 72- *The Belgian Communion in Grand aUw Townsh~*) and floe. Reduce heat to low and let the mixture simmer, stirring the rice from time to time. When the rice has absorbed all the milk take the pan from the heat (after about 30 minutes, or longer, the mixture will be quite thick.) Let the rice cool before adding the egg yolks and the cinnamon (you may also add the yolks left over from the dough recipe.) Make sure the eggs are well incorporated into the rice. Beat the egg whites in snow peaks and fold them slowly into the rice. Crush the macarons, take half of this and fold into the rice, the other half will be 'powdered on top of the rice before baking. Spread the rice onto the prepared dough and bake in a 350 degrees oven for about 30 minutes.

By general request we again publish the recipe for Galettes - A recap., because there are many different ones. This is our favorite and comes from Rerres mother, born in Namur, Belg.

Galettes de Namur (Suiker Wafelkes)

2 1/2 cups of flour (sifted)
1 tsp vanilla extract (or 3 packages of vanilla sugar)
a pinch of salt
2 cups fine granulated sugar
5 well beaten eggs
2 cups butter (melted and cooled)
Combine flour, sugar and salt in a deep bowl. Mix in the beaten eggs, the melted butter and the vanilla. Work the dough well until it is satiny and homogenous. Let stand in the refrigerator for at least 2 hours or overnight! For round galettes, roll dough in little balls about 1 inch diameter. For oblong, roll dough in little sausages. Bake in the galette iron until nicely browned.

La Tart, am Rlz - Rice Tart

This rice tart is one of the most traditional tarts in Belgium, in Flanders as well as in Wallonia. This could be made with a regular pie crust but we prefer the yeast dough crusts.

Yeast Dough Crust~ This will make four crusts!

2 cups all-purpose flour
1 P2 cup warm water
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon sugar
1 tablespoon sugar
1 package dry yeast
1 cup butter (or margarine)
2 egg whites (slightly beaten)

Blend flour, salt, 1 P2 teaspoon sugar and butter as for a pie crust. In a small bowl, mix water and sugar~ add yeast and allow to sit for about 5 minutes. Add yeast mixture and egg whites to flour mixture mixing thoroughly. Allow dough to rise in a warm, draft free place for about 1 1/2 hours. Form dough in four balls, and place 1 ball in each well buttered 9-

inch pie pan, or better still in spring forms, allowing the dough balls to rise slightly before patting them into bottom of the pan.

DO NOT USE A ROLLING PIN!

The Rice Filling: (Can be used separately as Rijstapap)

1/2 long grain rice
a pinch of cinnamon
1 quart milk (preferably whole milk)
4 macaroni (optional!)
Step sugar (or more to taste) pinch of salt
3 eggs separated

Whisk the rice thoroughly, to clear it from the starches that gather around the grain. Bring the milk to a boil, add sugar, salt

Flemish Yeast Pudding

also called Srtuuhd Pumdwlwn

1/2 oz fresh cake yeast or 1 package dry yeast
3 cups milk, scalded
4 cups all-purpose flour
1/2 c. sugar
1/2 tsp salt
4 large eggs, lightly beaten
2 tsp. vanilla extract
6 Tbsp. unsalted butter, melted
about 1 cup water
6 Tbsp unsalted butter for frying (softened)

Dissolve yeast in small bowl in 1/4 cup lukewarm milk. Let rest until foamy. -

In a large mixing bowl whisk the flour together with the salt and the sugar. Pour the eggs, the yeast mixture and the vanilla into a well in the flour. Using a whisk or a wooden spoon, gradually stir the flour into the liquid ingredient. Add the remaining 2 3/4 cups milk and the melted butter. Stir thoroughly. Add water, a little at a time to make a smooth but not liquid batter, the consistency of thick, heavy cream. -

Cover the bowl with plastic wrap or a kitchen towel and let rise in a warm place until doubled in volume, about one hour.

Place a medium sized skillet over medium heat and brush with the soft butter. Pour a scant 1/2 cup batter and tilt the pan so a thin layer of batter covers the entire surface of the pan.

Bake until light brown on the bottom. Turn the pancake with a spatula (or better ... flip it over like Claude recommends in his little article" A Taste of Belgian Folklore, pg. 62') and brown the other side.

Stack the pancakes as they are done on a warmed plate and

serve as soon as possible, with butter, dark brown sugar and an assortment of jams and preserves.

Note :1/ This recipe is really better for Claude's pancakes as described on page 62 - A little more time for the preparations, but well worth it!

2/ Cover the pancakes with plastic wrap, and refrigerate for up to 10 days. Or, wrap them tightly in plastic wrap and freeze up to several months. To reheat, broil the pancakes to room temp. so they won't stick together, and warm in a hot skillet.

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Rhode Island Federal Census

Belgians Listed in the 1900 Warwick and 1910 Woonsocket Censuses, copied by Micheline Gaudette

Names	Arrival/ Place	Census
? Julian 28, Rose 27	1897 Woonsocket, RI	1910
ALLARD Hector, 56 boarder with MINN Theodor	1884 Woonsocket, RI	1910
ALLARD, Julia 19 sister-in-law of SERVAIS Dieudonne	1908 Woonsocket, RI	1910
ANSIE Josephine 61, mother-in-law of HUBERT Ernest	1894 Warwick, RI	1900
ANSIE Lea 19, boardr with HUBERT Ernest	1898 Warwick, RI	1900
ARLIQUE Victor, 59; Louise 49; Aline 20; Agnes 19; Raymond 17	1905 Woonsocket, RI	1910
AUTLETT Camille 42; Sidonie 42; Albert 13	1905 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BASQUELAINE Alfred 47; Anne 49; Lambert (brother) 18	1908 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BECHET Joseph 32; Pauline, Marie 13; Alexis 8	1906 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BEHAED Joseph 34, ? 46; Maria 13; Alexis 11	1906 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BERTRAND Jacques 54; Marg. 45; Rene 24; Leonie 19; Julia	1890 Warwick, RI	1900
BEULIN...51, Laurente 52; Aida 21	1904 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BILBIT? Henry 38, Louise 37; E? 14	1909 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BILSBIT? Jules 33, Elody 29, Madeleine 7, Marie Louise 3	Woonsocket, RI	1910
BILLIET Victor 35, Marla 33, Victor 9	1906 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BLOCK Victor 40; Rachel 7, boarders with DELNAT Ferdinand	1902 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BLONDIEU Jules 60, Pauline 60; Leo 27; Rose 19; Mary 16	1906 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BODSON Jean 55; Marie; Jean 19; Louis 17; Mathilde 15; Alfred 6	1908 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BOEKSTAELE Gustave 29; Clementine 27; Blanche 3; George 9/12	1905 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BONTE Camille 56; Eulalie 20 (daughter)	1908 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BOULANGER Desire 44; Selina 40; Lucia 15; Armand 13; Marceille 10; Alice 7	1897 Warwick, RI	1900
BRAGARD Victor 34, Marie 38; Edmond 11; Lucie 7	1904 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BRELLE Arthur 40, Marie 40, Jean 17; Arthur 15; Noemie 6	1906 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BUIGET Herman 24; Josephine 25; Gilberte 4	1909 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BURGET Catherine 58, Mother-in-law of RALISSET Joseph	1909 Woonsocket, RI	1910
BURGET Jean son-in-law of MISS Josephine, Leontine 28; Josephine 11	1910 Woonsocket, RI	1910
CATTINE Remie 33; ? 26; Augusta 24; Elodie 22; Marie 36	Woonsocket, RI	1910
CELEST De.. 26 1908 Woonsocket, RI 1910		
CHARPENTIER Louis 36; Marie 30; Louis 7; Henriette 6; Noel 5; Eva 3; Edgar 1 1/2	1884 Woonsocket, RI	1910
CHAUMONT Joseph 39; Eva 31; Susan 7	1909 Woonsocket, RI	1910
CHINA Apolite 62; Augustine 56; August 24; Leon 21; Ernestine 20	1892 Warwick, RI	1900
CHINA Joseph 26; Celina 27	1892 Warwick, RI	1900
CHINA Xavier 60; Theresa 52; Joseph 15; Eugenia 9	1892 Warwick, RI	1900
CHRISTIAN Marcel son-in-law of PAUL Joseph	1904 Woonsocket, RI	1910
CHRISTOPHE Eiidod 62; Delphine 49; Joseph 23; Maria 21; Sophie 15	1893 Warwick, RI	1900
CLASSEN ? 52; Helen 39	1906 Woonsocket, RI	1910
CLOUTIER Joseph 24; Juliane 22, Laure; Joseph 58 (father-in-law emigrated 1902)	Woonsocket, RI	1910

COLBERT,Egene 46, Mary 41	1891	Woonsocket, RI	1910
COMEYNE Benoni 50, S...41	1903	Woonsocket, RI	1910
COQUEL Alfred 32, Marie 32, Rachel 8, Alfred 9	1909	Woonsocket, RI	1910
CORNIL Elodie 33, Leon 12	1902	Woonsocket, RI	1910
COTTENS Jules 28, Matelde 22	1901	Woonsocket, RI	1910
COURT.. N.. 51 widow, Hortense 23, Octavie 22, Emil 18, Camille 11	1908	Woonsocket, RI	1910
COUTURE Stanislas from Canada, wife Marcella, 24 from Belgium,		Woonsocket, RI	1910
CRAFT John from Pennsylvania, wife Virginia from Belgium, 6 children	1883	Warwick, RI	1900
CROISSANT Emile 26, Marie 22	1909	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DAIMST Adolphe 35, Amy 25, Louise 7, Alfred	1894	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DAINSF Jean, sister-in-law of BRAGARD Victor	1907	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DAINSF Julien 30, Maria 24	1898	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DALIER Joseph 42, Felicee 38, Alice 14, Leon 10, Marie 8, Lucie 1 10/12	1902	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DALLEMSE Anne43, servant of GUERIN Joseph	1909	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DE CONING Oscar 51, Leontine 53, F... 23, Amand 22	1902	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DE GROVE? DE GROTE? Charles 29, Alice 27	1905	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DELABARBE Harry 33, Ruby 24, Florence 3		Woonsocket, RI	1910
DELATHAWER Felix 58, Adolphine 48, Felix 26, Rene 9	1905	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DELEVIN? BOVERIN? Alfred 33, Caroline, Marie 15	1901	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DELGRANGE Florimon 45, Cosarene 42, Marie 15	1904	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DELMOTTE Marie widow 34, Agnes 15, Desire 13	1905	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DELNAT Ferdinand 34, Matilde 34, Ivonne 4, Ferdinand 1/12	1903	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DELOBBE Celine 69, John 41	1889	Warwick, RI	1900
DELOBBE Marie 36, Louis 27, Marie C. 35	1889	Warwick, RI	1900
DEMENEESCH Josephine 28, mais with FOURNIER Thomas family	1889	Warwick, RI	1900
DEMEYERE Julie, 49	1909	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DEMULEMEESTER Esidore 28, Marie 29, Marcel 5	1907	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DEPRAETERE Adolphe 45, Flore 46, Madeleine 10, Marie 9	1905	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DERHOZE ? Josephine 61, Harry 36, Gustave 23, Marie 19	1904	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DERICK Arthur 42, Irma 40, Fernand 16, Fernande 13, Raymond 7	1905	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DESCHAMPS .. 37, Elise 30, Lievien 13, Auguste 8	1900	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DESEZEE Desire 27, Marie 26, Jean Baptiste 8	1887	Warwick, RI	1900
DESGRAVE Augustin 48, Madeline 17, Andrea 16		Woonsocket, RI	1910
DESMET Alphonse 47, Leontine 47, Justine 22, Susan 13	1906	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DEVAEST Edouard 49, Lucie 46, Philomon 10	1906	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DEVILLEZ Leon 53, Eliza 41, Marie 16, Elise 13, Leon 3, Eugene 4	1890	Natick, RI	1900
DEWEERT Henri 46, Charlotte 37	1909	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DEWITT Urban 28, Helena 26, Charles 5, Eugene 6/12	1900	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DIERKS Anna 24, boarder w LONG Maria	1908	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DIEUDONNE Robert 48, Marie Raphael nephew 20	1906	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DIRICK Henri 39, boarder with COLBERT Eugene	1905	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DON'T Auguste 65, Emma 59, George 21, Louise dau-in-law 23	1900	Woonsocket, RI	1910

DOSSIN Emilien 44, Madeleine 30, Emilien 1 8/12	1902	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DOVRET Louis 43, Clemence 38, Louis 4	1906	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DUBRACQUE Paul 37, Clemence 38	1907	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DUCHASTOT Leon 26, Augusta 23, Jules, Constant 23	1909	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DUCQUERT Jacques 39	1904	Woonsocket, RI	1910
DUPRE Louis 27, Marie 28	1895	Woonsocket, RI	1910
FARCIL Louisia & Georgina sister-in-law & living with PINOY Eugene		Warwick, RI	1900
FAREY Emile 26, Marie 29, Aline 3, Reni 2	1907	Woonsocket, RI	1910
FISCHWEILER Albert 18, Lucy 17, Eugenie 14	1900	Warwick, RI	1900
FISCHWEILER Gustave 22	1900	Warwick, RI	1900
FISCHWEILER Gustave 54, Mary 45, marie 18, Gustave 17, Lucien 16, Felice 12/1893		Warwick, RI	1900
FISCHWEILER Louis 26, Marie 25, Cyril 1	1900	Warwick, RI	1900
FONTAINE Jules 33, Louisa 35	1892	Woonsocket, RI	1910
FONTIGUE Edward 44, Clemence 41, Louise 16	1904	Woonsocket, RI	1910
FREDERICK Gustave 34		Woonsocket, RI	1910
FUGERE Remy 33 (French Canadian), Liza 30, b Belgium, Alfredine 5, Sydney 3; LANGUE Alfred/		Woonsocket, RI-1910	
GERARD Gustave 33, boarder with ZELLNER George	1909	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GERTACHE Julia 58, mother-in-law to SCHMITT Joseph	1906	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GIGUERE Chambord 32, wife Laura 35 from Belgium		Woonsocket, RI	1910
GILET James 39, Caonstance 37, Albert 11, Irene 5	1898	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GILLES Jules 41, Clara 41		Woonsocket, RI	1910
GILSON Pierre 63, Marie 58	1910	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GODFRIN Henry 43, Katherine 30, Henry Jr 9, Mary 5, Joseph 2	1892	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GRANDUEL Muriel 25, boarder with LONG Maria	1910	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GRAVIER Joseph 57, Marie 58, Emma 23, Achille 21, Julius 23	1891	Warwick, RI	1900
GRAVIS Jean P. 28, boarder with CHINA Joseph	1900	Warwick, RI	1900
GRINGOIRE Alfred 30 bro-in-law of ZELLNER George	1908	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GROB Marc brother-in-law 37, of YVET Joseph	1896	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GUERIN Aline adopted dau of GUERIN Hubert		Woonsocket, RI	1910
GUERIN Edmond 26, Francisca 24, Viviane 3, Murial 1 10/12	1903	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GUERIN Hubert 47, Mary 47, J. 21, Jul 18, L. 16	1899	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GUERIN Joseph 49, Elaine 46, Edmond 20	1892	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GUERIN Joseph 58, Eugenie 55	1902	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GUERIN Theophile 36, Elodie 40, Eugenie 14, Adrienne 12, Maurice 8, Lillian 5, Arthur 3/1892		Woonsocket, RI-1910	
GUERIN Theophile 26, Eugenia, Andrain	1892	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GUERREN Jean 30, Albertine, Alice 6	1895	Woonsocket, RI	1910
GUERRIN Hubert 53, Marie 52, Hubert 19, Lewis 17, Jules 16, Marien 14, Rosine 13/1899		Woonsocket, RI-1910	
HANORE Emil 38 boarder with DUBRACQUE Paul		Woonsocket, RI	1910
HANSOULLE Josephine 38 chambermaid to GUERIN Theophil	1906	Woonsocket, RI	1910
HARRIS Louis 32, Victoris 28, Armand 1	1907	Woonsocket, RI	1910
HATTOY August 44, wife Corinne 46, Belgian	1905	Woonsocket, RI	1910
HENRY Albert 35, Marie 33, Yvonne 15	1903	Woonsocket, RI	1910
HERMAN Barbe ? 83, mother-in-law of GUERIN Joseph	1902	Woonsocket, RI	1910

To be continued